The Antique Radio Gazette

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA

VOL. 17 WINTER 1989 NO. 4

Picture Courtesy of Ross Smith/Serge Krauss pg. 17

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It is our intention to have the Gazette published as closely as possible to the following dates:

March 31 — June 30
September 30 — December 30

The closing dates for receiving material of all kinds in order to have it appear in the next issue would be:

February 15 — May 15
August 15 — November 15

The Antique Radio Gazette is published quarterly in Madison, Connecticut

Yearly dues of $12.00 U.S. currency are payable to ARCA January 1, of each year for members in the USA, Canada, and Mexico. Overseas dues are $14, which includes airmail postage.

The Antique Radio club of America was incorporated in the State of Kentucky, in September, 1972. The first meeting was held at the Marriott Motor Inn, Washington D.C., on September 23, 1972. At this meeting, by-laws were read and approved and directors selected. We feel that the inception of this Club is a giant step in bringing together those individuals whose chief interest lies in the area of early radio. We invite all collectors and historians of the subject to join the club. A note to William E. Denk, Secretary, 81 Steeplechase Road, Devon, Pennsylvania 19333, will bring you an application blank by return mail.

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President's Page

GLASNOST

What does this one word, which has become a Communist by-word in the last year, really mean and why did it happen?

We already know the word means "openness" and that is where I hope RADIO played a big role. "The Voice of America" station and "Radio Free Europe" have no doubt helped inform the Iron Curtain countries that the western world has made Democracy work.

If you are a serious DX'er, then you can hear the change on "Radio Moscow" and various other stations around the world. It is inconceivable that in recent months so much has happened in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Radio still remains the world's best information and communication source.

Each time you find another "old junker" and give it a new home, as you bring it back to life, there has to be just a touch of pride and maybe patriotism as you give thought to the events of the day.

Many people in other countries may be better informed about world events and local issues than we are. Shortwave radio sets dominate Third World and Eastern Bloc countries as their people yearn to learn of a better way of life, which we all take for granted. These people will give up what little they do have to reach freedom, as we have seen in the flood of East Germans crossing into West Germany, while some people in this great land of ours have grown so complacent with Democracy that they burn its greatest symbol. We need to listen more closely to Eastern Europe's struggle and then we may appreciate our own hard won freedoms. President Reagan was known as the great communicator, but "Radio" can make the message heard around the world.

In the last issue of the Gazette, I asked you to provide us with a little inside information on your local flea markets and maybe a radio or two you may have found. I picked up a couple last month - nothing exciting, but a little unusual. A small 5-tube Traveler radio with a simulated rattlesnake skin cover. My daughter said it was "gross", and not to bring it in the house. The other was a rather large short-wave receiver, "the Pan American Tropical". Apparently intended for the expedition or safari-inclined. This has 7 tubes and sockets for 8 spares. There are thumb screws on the front for quick disassembly and a tuning eye and frequency range of 550KC to 15.5 MHZ. Anyway, $12.00 for the Traveler and $6.00 for the shortwave receiver. Was it a deal? You tell me.

Let me wish each of you a very HAPPY NEW YEAR of collecting.

Lloyd McIntyre

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

There is really not much activity to report this time. A good portion of the flea markets, yard sales and estate sales were affected by rain. Summer is over; the major meets have met and the picnics are now history.

Speaking of history, even those of us who have kept somewhat abreast of the development of electronic technology of the last 30 to 40 years sometimes have to stop and look back to see how some of the changes really look. For example: recently during a

visit to an old hardware store in a small town that a few years ago sold stove pipe, bulk nails, feed and seed, and paint, I noted they now offer cordless phones, video dubbing kits, computer software etc.; a local sawmill even has a Fax number.

I can remember when the staple electrical equipment stocked in most small hardware stores was light bulbs, extension cords, fuses and BX cable. Some still sold knob and tubing wire supplies. Very few sawmills even had a telephone.

Once while in the seventh grade, I managed to take a small adding machine to school. The main result was a stern warning from the teacher to take "That everlasting thing" home and leave it there, or else. Today I see the teachers encouraging the use of calculators, some even insist on it. And of curse, the computer is a common teaching tool today.

Yes, times have really changed, and as I drive through the countryside and look upon the remaining old windmills, I am forced to wonder if the senior citizens in year 2025 will consider abandoned and broken earth satellite discs as picturesque as we do the old windmills in the year 1989.

Zane W. Parsons

News from Louisville, Kentucky

The ARCA Board of Directors approved our petition to form a "Kentucky Chapter", at the October board meeting. *(See the Fall issue of the "Gazette" page 3.)*

For information, contact Robert E. Dickerson, 1907 Lynn Lea Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40216, telephone (502) 447-6399.

We look forward to more participation with other groups.

Kentucky offers great excursions for the wives during meets, also some excellent collections and museums.

Robert (Bob) E. Dickerson

New England Antique Radio Club Winter Swap & Sell Meet

The New England Antique Radio Club will hold its Winter Swap & Sell Meet Saturday, January 20, 1990 at Resurrection Center, Nashua, NH.

Participating will be club members from throughout New England, New York and New Jersey with over 70 tables of antique and collectible radios. TV's parts, books, magazines and related items available for sale or trade. The abundance of radio styles, from early crystal sets to 1950's transistors, will offer something for everyone. Special events of the day will include two Old Equipment contests featuring New England Made Receivers and Novelty sets as well as demonstration of a Giblin Radioear Model RL (1924).

Members and nonmembers alike are invited to attend and enjoy a day of radio fun and nostalgia. Swap Meet hours are 8AM to 1PM. Early buyer admission is $5.00 from 8AM to 9AM and general admission is $1.00 from 9AM to 1PM.

Resurrection Center, located at 449 Broad Street in Nashua, features plenty of free parking, a catering service, wheelchair access and clean restrooms. To reach Resurrection Center, from all points take Rt 3, Exit 6: *Traveling North:* Turn left at the light onto Rt 130 and travel 1½ miles west. *Traveling South:* Turn right at the light onto Rt. 130 and travel 1½ miles west. Watch for the Swap Meet signs on your right.

Whether you are a serious collector or just a novice, you will enjoy this opportunity to see hundreds of radios and TV's under one roof. Be sure to mark your calendar for this exciting New England Antique Radio Club event!

For more information about the Swap Meet or membership in the New England Antique Radio Club, call or write: NEARC, P.O. Box 809, Contoocook, NH 03229, (603) 746-6127.

ALERT

Put a special note on your 1990 calendar to read:

CINCINNATI, OHIO - JUNE

The Spring issue of the Gazette will bring you all of the details of this grand event. There are a few things we want you to know well in advance.

The theme of the meet will be Crosley. We are providing a separate display room to conduct a complete Crosley "Old Equipment" contest. This will be in addition to the regular contest.

If you would like to make a special presentation on WLW or Crosley, please contact Lloyd McIntyre, our president, so arrangements can be made. There will be at least a half dozen new programs and interesting events added this year.

Make it a family affair and plan now to vacation in Cincinnati! June 14 - 16, 1990.

LETTERS

Dear Bill,

Was rummaging through my back issues of the Gazette and saw your article on Patents in Vol. 2 No. 1 (October 1973).

I'm interested in getting the Hazeltine "Magic Angle" patent (#1,577,421, issued March 16, 1926; Filed April 7, 1924)... wonder if the information in your article is still correct (I bet it's not 50¢ any more!!)

Anyway, if you've got updated info, just jot it down on the enclosed SASP. There's no rush at all.

Thanks, Rick Ferranti,
254 Florence Ave.
Arlington, MA 02174.

P.S. I really enjoyed the ARCA meet in Mystic last June - museum of wireless & steam was fantastic.

Hi John & Ruth—
The attached letter from member Rick Ferranti prompted me to check into the current cost of patent copies. I have responded to Rick, but it's interesting to know that even 16-year-old Gazettes are still looked at!

If you want to up-date that old info, you can use the attached item on "Patents - Revisited". I checked on this data from a one-time associate of mine who is still in active practice.

Regards, Bill

PATENTS - REVISITED

Back in 1973, the Gazette published an article, "Patents: Rich Source for Collectors", Vol. 2, No. 1, September 1973. Directions for ordering copies of old patents from the U.S. Patent Office were given, the price then being 50¢ per copy. That price has long since fallen victim to inflation.

The current cost of patent copies is $1.50 (do not send stamps). Address your order to Commissioner of Patents, Washington, DC 20231. Design patents (designated by the letter "D" in front of the number) now go for the same price as utility (regular) patents. Expect to receive your copies in about three weeks. If you want faster action, ask for "expedited service" and send $3.00 per patent.

William E. Denk,
Secretary/Treasurer

John and Ruth:

After reading the President's Page regarding the "Great Radios that have been found" and realizing that there are more radios "out there" than have turned-up yet -- I thought the following tale would be of interest!

Like most collectors that live in the rural areas, we put a tremendous number of miles on old Bettsy in the pursuit of so-called antique radios! We read every Auction Sale ad to analyze the contents, and visit them and every Flea market, Antique store and Second-

hand emporium for miles around! Normally all we get out of it are bald tires, large gas bills and the occasional beat-up '40's console! We had discovered some time ago that auctioneers and antique dealers have different ideas than you and I, of the value and the antiquity of the radios that they have for sale! As a result we tend to get v-e-r-y selective and curious about any offerings before we back the family chariot out of the stall! If your a tight-wad like me -- I now have your interest!

One of the local Ham-radio types that frequent 2 meters called in to tell me that he had passed my name and phone number on to a lady that had an old radio she was throwing in the garbage and although it was missing the panel and cabinet, I might be able to use it for parts. I need old chassis lying around the house like I need another hole in my head! So I promptly put the info into my mental "forget it" file and went back to watching "Cheers" on the Boob-tube! The next evening the lady called me up and asked me if I could drop around and pick it up, as she wanted to get the attic cleaned out! She said she lived in New Hamburg (about 20 miles from my QTH) and could I get there next Saturday! So stalling her off, I said I would try my darndest to get there and promptly forgot about it. This went on for about 3 months and 6 or 7 calls and the lady was starting to get up tight about my "no show"!

Finally the XYL was getting a little upset with my stalling the lady off and told me to tell her I wasn't coming or make a definite date to pick the chassis up! Now it takes a strong man to put up with two women upset with him, so to keep peace in the house I called and made a committment for the following Saturday!

I pulled up to the address she had given me, which was a 14-room three-story plus attic, Gothic mansion with more land around it than the Ponderosa and wonders of wonders, it had a huge out-door receiving antenna of the inverted L type!

When I got inside, the aerial was self-explanatory, as there in the Conservatory sat a large Scott console in all it's glory! No! That was not the chassis that all this tale was about and No, it wasn't for sale as it was the pride and joy of the family!

The pert little 85 year-old lady of the house introduced herself and told me I was lucky I showed up as the "chassis" was due for the dust-heap on the following Tuesday! With that she led me up a narrow flight of rear stairs that looked steeper than Mount Everest, which she took at a run that would have made Northern Dancer green with envy! Just before my ears started to "pop" she led me up a short flight of steps into the attic, where I promptly sat on the floor and gasped air into my nicotine-laden lungs while she rushed around opening curtains to let some light onto the scene!

There sat the "chassis", as reported, no panel or cabinet, but then who ever saw a MODEL 10A ATWATER KENT with either of these on them? I have often heard the expression, "died and went to Heaven", but this is the first time I experienced it for myself! Keeping the wooden face of your average collector, which is reserved for these occasions, I asked if she had the speaker for this set, which I was willing to take off her hands to help her out! She asked me what it looked like and I said, "It has a bell-shaped horn with a goose-necked support!" She went to the rear of the attic and lifted up a cardboard carton and there under it's protection was an ATWATER KENT MODEL-M SPEAKER!!!!!!

She wouldn't accept any money for the artifacts and said she just wanted to get the attic cleaned up and get rid of some of the "junk"!

Yep! It really happened as pictured and it's made a believer out of me! Now as long as it has TUBES-I leap into the car and head out into the wilderness hoping for an AK MODEL 50!!!!!

Best Regards,
Fred W. Creed VE3DZ

Dear John,
Thought you might be interested in some comment by a television collector about last week.

The Antique Wireless Association had its annual meeting at the usual location, Sheraton Hotel at Canandaigua, New York on the 4th through the 7th of October. This is the last time for meeting at Canandaigua - next year it will be moved to another hotel near Rochester, NY. It is just getting too big for the Sheraton - nine hundred sixty attended this year and the flea market covered every vacant space around the hotel.

Television collecting was recognized for the first time and an auction and exhibition room was devoted to it. Antique television sets in the contest and on display were sort of overshadowed by recent modern equipment depicting the kind of entertainment television had provided in the beginning at a very early stage, when the picture was about one and a half-inches square.

An original Jenkins scanning disc and two home-made disc receivers of that era took second place. The judges may not have been certain of the authenticity of the Jenkins receiver with a scanning disc, but his name and trademark were indented right in the frame when it was poured.

A talk on television was also given by Dick Brewster.

The "best of show" and "first prize" ribbons seem to have been awarded on the basis of modern equipment recently constructed to produce the old-time one and a half-inch square images, rather than the old-time equipment itself, which was on display.

Well, we are looking forward to next year's meeting at the new place, but I will certainly miss the old location by the lake.

Yours Truly,
Kenneth L. McIntosh

OUR NEWEST MEMBERS

William H. Stuber, Woodward, IA
Charles Fisher, London, Ontario
Richard O. Schultz, Ft. Worth, TX
John W. McCarthy, Dieppe,
New Brunswick
Gerald E. Glover, Flint, MI
John M. England, Jr., Alexandria, VA
Stephen A. Sinicropi, Whitefish Bay, WI
John J. Bottimer, Novato, CA
Mark J. Micklosz, Riverside, IL
Lonny & Celeste Jones, Cucamonga, CA
Howard R. Weeks, Harlem, GA
David P. Bart, Chicago, IL
Calvin C. Walker, West Monroe, LA
Web Feierman, Jr., Omaha, NE
C. Ronald Lawrence, Charlotte, NC
William A. Digel, Wilmongton, DE
Glen E. Heath, Uncasville, CT
Robert McPhee, Augusta, GA
Jerry M. Wetherholt, Huntington, WV
Stanley Rubenstein, Cutchogue, NY
Eric J. Mendoza, Riverdale, NY
Richard Post, Ahtens, OH
Eric A. Sanders, Sheridan, IN
Richard Clearman, Edmonds, WA
George Hails, Arlington Hts., IL
David L. Martin, Marietta, GA
Edmund DeCann, Osakis, MI
Reinstate:
Frank Vaillancourt, Woodstock, VT

OLD EQUIPMENT CONTEST RESULTS

Ralph Williams, N3VT, Organizer

CLASS I - Passive Receivers

First: Larry Babcock, Marconi CM-294C
First: Ralph Muchow, Seibt compass receiver
Second: Andre Chompret, Branly coherer
Third: Frank White, marble plate set
Third: Scott MacWilliam, Mystic Crystal
Special: Ron Frisbie, jeweler's time receiver

CLASS 2 - Receivers, One & Two-Tube

First: Ray Hill, Grebe CR-8
Second: John Wiesner, "Wiesner Radio Co."
Third: Bob Dennison, cigar-box radio

CLASS 3 - Receiver, Three-Tube

First: Robert MacIntyre, Victor Canadian
Second: Ray Hill, Grebe CR-9 and carton
Third: Lawrence Chestnut, Radiola IV

CLASS 4 - Receivers, Four and Five-Tube

First: Robert Lozier, Philips 2514 & speaker
Second: Ralph Muchow, Lewis (Western Coil)
Third: Billy Richardson, Pilot Super Wasp
Special: George Potter, 1930 de Forest CS-5

CLASS 5 - Receivers, Six-Tube and More

First: Criag Korpak, Lincoln SW-33
Second: Clay Seidel, Splitdorf
Third: Ken Ruhl, AK 40 console
Special: Billy Richardson, Leutz C7

CLASS 6 - Spark Transmitters and Artifacts

First: Michael Payne, Clapp-Eastham/Blitzen
Second: John Nagle, early NAA history

CLASS 7 - Tube Transmitters

First: Ralph Thorn, Paragon with motor-gen.
Second: Neil Wiegand, TNT push-pull

CLASS 8A - Electronic Television, Monochrome

First: Dave Johnson, General Electric HMM-1

Class 8A cont.
Second: William Ross, RCA TT-5
Third: Nat Pendleton, RCA Victor
Third: Larry Babcock, Pilot with magnifier

CLASS 8B - Electronic Television, Color

First: Paul Baker, color-disk set
Second: Dave Johnson, 1953 Zenith

CLASS 9 - Television Tubes

First: Floyd Jury, RCA, imaging devices
Second: Ross Smith, home-built amateur camera.

CLASS 10 - Television Advertising/ Documentation

First: Jim McKinnon, Jenkins papers
Second: Lloyd McIntyre, "First 50 Years"

CLASS 11 - Pre-Electronic TV

First: Ron McClellan, Cooley Rayfoto facsimile
Second: Ken McIntosh, Jenkins "Birth of TV"
Second: Jim McKinnon, Jenkins disc kit

CLASS 12 - Pre-Electronic Television Reproductions

First: Pete Yanczer, Felix and his system

Elle Award: Billy Richardson

Matlack Transmitter Award: Neil Wiegand

Display Award: Robert Lozier

Thompson Award: (Best Entry): Floyd Jury

Judges & Staff:

Floyd Bennett	Geoff Bourne
John Caperton	Paul Corrette
Jack Davis	Charles Days
Alan Douglas	Will Jensby
Jim Kreuzer	Lou Moreau
Martha Nagle	Ross Smith
Elinor Williams	Ralph Williams

ART DECO RADIOS - 1

Detrola Deco Radios, and a Phoenix

by Ed Lyon

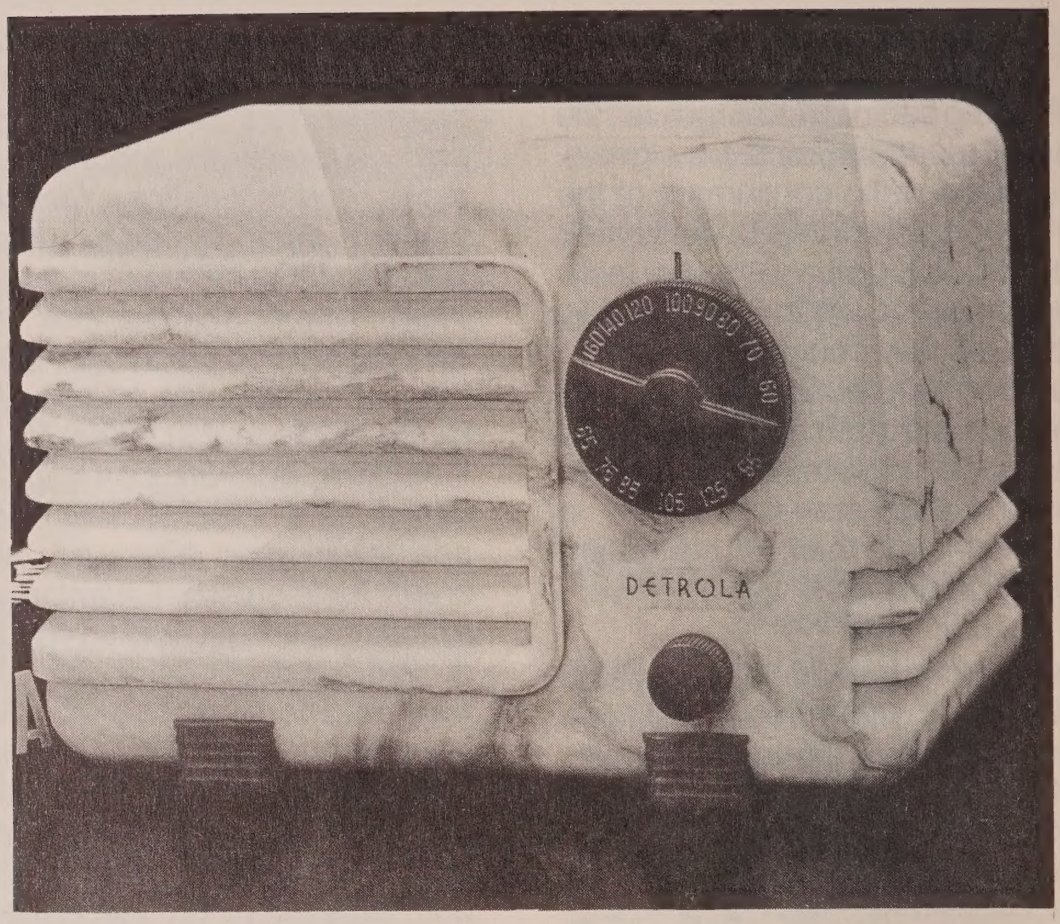
There is nothing about the cast phenolic material which makes up a Catalin radio cabinet that improves the quality of reception of radio signals. Indeed, if the radio consumers of the 1938-1947 period were to guide their choice in radio purchases by the technical refinement of the radio, they would never have bought any Catalins. Some may argue that the heavier Catalin cabinet reduces the tendency of the thing to vibrate at high volume levels, and thus makes it better, in some small way, than an equivalent molded Bakelite box, but it's a very small point.

No, the only reason these radios sold at all was their attractiveness, at least to some portion of the buying public. But the cost of making them was always high, and as labor costs grew, relative to those of mass-produced radio components, the Catalin radio became a "loss leader". Only when a radio manufacturer could use the Catalin model to bring customers in to buy the real profit making models was the manufacturer solvent.

Detrola was a volume manufacturer of small radios for most of the 30's, building a few models of car radios and mantel-size sets, but concentrating on the very small personal radio. They put the detailed design of their molded plastic radio cabinets in the hands of expert plastics mold designers rather than their own artists. In this way they were able to produce some models specifically designed to be pressed from a variety of thermosetting plastics. Their "PeeWee" series is a good example. For white cabinets, they went to Beetle (American Cyanamid), or, interchangeably, to Plaskon or Bakelite, each of whom made his own proprietary form of urea-formaldehyde, each supposedly requiring unique mold characteristics. Detrola debunked such molding rules quite smartly. Using common molds for two basic cabinet shapes, their PeeWee won the Modern Plastics annual award (second prize, just trailing Zenith's Radio Nurse in first place) for design innovation in 1938, as a result of this design. Both Plaskon and Beetle ran ads for months afterward, claiming credit for the prized-winning design. Actually, George Walker, the Detrola design engineer, and the Chicago Molded Products Co. should have claimed the credit. What is more confusing to advertising readers is the fact that there were two cabinet designs submitted for the competition, and both were swept together in the award. One is a one-piece urea box; the other is of two pieces, offering the possibility of contrasting colors in the assembled cabinet. See following page.

And Detrola used the PeeWee, a real money-maker, to pull in customers to buy the rest of the Detrola line. Here was a "loss leader" which was a winner. The PeeWee came out in 1938 as a broadcast-band set, the model 216, soon redubbed the Jr. PeeWee, since the two-band model, the 218, was a better seller, and it became known as the PeeWee. Both were simple four-tube TRF sets, with terrible selectivity and only modest sensitivity. A later model, in late 1938, was the Super PeeWee, a five-tube superhet, in the same cabinet.

Detrola "Peewee" 1938



The Detrola Corporation, Detroit, Mich., wins second award in th Decorative Group with its Pee Wee Radio Cabinet, designed by George Walker.

To provide adequate strength without adding unnecessarily to the bulk; to offer a sufficiently wide choice of colors to appeal to a variety of tastes and to fit in with any decorative scheme; to achieve a distinctive appearance which would make the receiver stand out in competition; and at the same time, to provide a cabinet that would reflect the high quality of the receiver and still be inexpensive to produce—these were necessary requirements in the development of the Pee Wee Radio Cabinet that were met satisfactorily only by using molded plastics.

But Detrola couldn't attain the same success in Catalins. They made only two models. First was the model 281, a five-tube AC/DC type with double-ended GT tubes: 12A8, 12K7, 12Q7, and 35L6, with a 35Z4 rectifier. The radio covered two bands, standard broadcast and the 2.5-to-6 MHz short-wave band, and was laid out in the familiar RHD (right-hand-drive) style, clock-type frequency dial on the right with tuning and volume controls under the dial. The bandswitch was on the rear of the set, on the back cover. This was a fibre-board ventilated affair, with a loop antenna mounted outside it. The loop was helical in shape, contrasting with the (later) pancake designs.

The companion broadcast-only model was their 274. In appearance, they are very similar, except for the dial. The 274 has a dark annular ring printed on the dial, in which the frequency and wave-length numbers are printed, in light contrasting color, like inverse video on a computer screen. The 281's dial shows BC frequencies in the upper half of the dial and SW frequencies below, the entire dial being in the light gold color.

There apppears to be two different cabinets for these radios, but not differentiated by model number. The 274 was put into either of the two cabinets arbitrarily, as was the 281. The only cabinet difference is on the top, where one has seven flutes running from front to back, while the other has a smooth top. Along with the flutes, the first cabinet style has the front edges more nearly squared than the other, which has markedly rounder edges. But these differences were all put on the cabinets at the machining stage, after pouring and curing the plastic in the lead molds.

At first removal from the molds, all cases had flutes; later they were ground off some of the cases, and the corners were rounded a bit more.

The speaker is vented through slits machined into two grille castings. These castings are made in groups of eight, then separated by sawing the casting apart, and then machined to the proper shape, and slitted. The grilles were usually of a contrasting color, vis-a-vis the cabinet. Catalin records show that only four colors of cabinet and four grille colors were initially planned, but the file cards for these radios show considerable marking-up in pencil, so that the number of colors could well be greater.

Alabaster, of course, was most popular, with a tortoise-like brown, a blue, and a ruby also available. Pencilled on the card was a notation that green and amber (but amber might refer to their name for the tortoise-like brown) were also added. Both ruby and blue had white mottling or streaking. The knobs were scalloped cylinders having eight scallops, not the twelve used by Fada.

It is noteworthy that the model 274 was also housed in a Plaskon version of the same cabinet. This version has been seen in heavily mottled white with scarlet grilles and knobs. This Plaskon model is nearly as valuable as the Catalin version.

But, on to the other two lives of this Catalin cabinet.

The war stopped production of both the Detrola 274 and 281, just as Detrola decided to stop production of them anyway. The costs of production just didn't warrant their trying to compete with the other Catalins out there, and besides, the colorful ureas like the PeeWee still sold well. Catalin retained the arbor, placing it in their arbor library until Detrola decided to try again, perhaps. But Detrola didn't, and after the war, a Canadian firm named Moffet got the idea of packaging some reputable radio chassis in the same

cabinet. Catalin made the cabinets again, but only in the fluted-top design, and Moffet used a Crosley 56TA chassis in it.

The Crosley 56TA in Catalin is often referred to as the "Canadian Crosley", as a result of this repackaging effort. It is a two-band set in which the band-switch is mounted on the rear (fibreboard) cover. This cover also has the pancake loop antenna mounted on its inside surface. The radio is a typical All-American 5, originally sporting all metal tubes (except, of course, the rectifier and power output tubes. A so-called UL-approved version was made, in which the tube envelopes (pin 1 on the octal bases) of the metal tubes were disconnected from their chassis by cutting the jumper wire out, and substituting a resistor-capacitor network.

Moffet had to move the volume control and tuning control shaft, relative to their positions in the native Crosley (Bakelite, urea, or wooden) model 56TA (or -TW or -TC) slightly to make them hit the holes in the Catalin cabinet. Colors available included what seems to be the same alabaster, tortoise, blue (or green), and ruby, with contrasting (usually) grilles and knobs. An additional color, resembling the Fada maroon (or Burgandy) has been reported.

This radio should be easier to find than the Detrola, simply because it is more recent. The Detrola was a 1940 model; this one is 1946-47. None of them was made in much quantity, and so all are relatively scarce. Sales never were what we would call brisk.

So the arbor was again abandoned at Catalin. Finally, it rose again from the ashes, as a phoenix, and took on a new form. The front of the cabinet was sealed-over, forming a plain flat face, and two holes were drilled in it, one about the size needed for a switch (about ½-inch diameter), and the other about an inch in diameter. Seems Halliwell, a sunlamp controller manufacturer in New Jersey, needed a colorful cabinet for his product, and Catalin was desperate to make some Catalin products at a low investment cost, so here was the opportunity The result was the Halliwell Sunlamp Timer, put on the market in 1948-49 in brilliant ruby, blue, alabaster, and amber. On the front, aside from the decorative label decal, was simply a pilot lamp, an ON-OFF switch, and a timer knob.

Unfortunately for the innovative Catalin collector, these two control holes in the cabinet ruin it for consideration as a radio cabinet replacement for either the Crosley or Detrola. They are in the wrong places. Besides, these cabinets, too, are scarce, even as sunlamp controllers.

Will the cabinet find a fourth life? Time will tell.

The first opera broadcast was by Lee DeForest on January 13, 1920. It was a double bill, Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci, with Caruso.

In late 1922 The Department of Commerce established a new wavelength for a select few super stations, 400 meters so they could operate without interference from other stations, all operating on 360 meters. These super stations had to meet strict requirements on power (more than 500 watts), programming from a studio, and special modulation.

The first network broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera House was Hansel and Gretal, broadcast on Christmas day 1931.

THE DEPRESSION CONTINUES

Radio As I Experienced It

by Bill Hoy

By 1931, there was practically no money to be seen. Many people had cars and could not buy the required license tags. Almost everyone agreed the depression was something permanent. The nation appeared resigned to it. Each one of us blamed someone else for the problem; to most it was entirely President Hoover's fault. Herbert Hoover was a good and capable man, the problem was just too massive for any one to control at that time.

In spite of the economy, or because of it, some very advanced concepts were introduced during this time. Most of us consider "up-conversion" with its very high intermediate frequency, to be a new technique. Remler introduced their Infradyne sets during this time. They were available as kit-sets with the intermediate frequency amplifier pre-assembled, and as completely assembled units. The IF was above the highest frequency to be received. Other unique sets were the AC Dayton Navigators and Sparton receivers. Those TRF sets had all the tuning before the first tube, using a Conn type bandpass filter with four variable capacitors. The RF amplifier used untuned transformers. Stewart-Warner, Crosley, and other companies sold some of their superhetrodyne consoles with a two or three-tube short-wave converter installed in the same cabinet. These sets worked very well and were the original double-conversion and tunable IF sets. Some of those sets would perform on a par with the best short-wave communication set of the day.

I was pursuing every opportunity to earn even one more dollar. My father and I grew almost all our food on the West Virginia hillsides around us, but money was still needed every day for something. My shop was almost on a stand-by condition. I had plenty of time for golf, but no way to travel the twenty miles to the closest range. Sound motion pictures had come to nearby theatres; I got in line for their service work. I had been a projection operator in the late twenties, so an occational evening of work was found as projectionist, for one or two dollars. Car-top-mounted public address systems became popular about that time, I built the first in my area. That brought in some income. The local power company had a trouble shooter located in our village and he sometimes needed a helper on emergency repairs. His regular helper secured regular work with the same company and I persuaded Charlie to give me the extra helper work. That is when I learned what it it to climb wooden poles and steel towers during stormy weather, often to repair damage done by lightning or wind-blown tree limbs.

More New and Better Tubes

In late '30 or early '31, Majestic introduced a new tube, the variable mu'51 tube. That tube was almost the same as the 224 screen grid tube except its control grid was wound with its turns close together at one end and becoming wider apart as it wound to the other end. The story was that a malfunction occurred on the winding machine and the operator was afraid to report it. Whatever, the strange winding caused the tube to have a very gradual decrease in gain and plate current with even very large increase in bias. It was

possible, at last, to have electronic volume control. Before long, all larger sets had automatic volume control. The new tube was almost free of the strong-signal distortion and other problems seen with the screen-grid tubes before.

At about the same time or in '32, a whole bevy of different and sometimes much better tubes were introduced. Some could be classified as failures. Class "B" power amplifier tubes, working with a mercury vapor rectifier tube in the power supply, made a big splash and then quietly slipped off-stage. Special oscillator-mixer tubes of several types became available. Tubes with two or more functions in the same envelope, in effect two or more tubes in one, became available.

These new extra-purpose tubes resulted in more changes and smaller sets than ever, at still lower cost. You could buy a new radio, a respectable set, for less than ten dollars. To do this, manufacturers reduced parts and tube count to a minimum. They went back to simple controls and trim and they tried new cabinet materials. These changes resulted in smaller and lighter sets, thus reducing handling, shipping and storage costs for the maker.

The Coming of the Auto Radio

At about the same time, some makers introduced auto radios. We would laugh, today, at the really crude attempts to make sets that would operate in an automobile. Many of the first sets were built to be mounted under the high-off-the-ground floors of the cars of the thirties. They were powered by batteries contained in another large box under the floor of the car. The antenna was usually the poultry-mesh wire fencing used to support the leatherette car top. The exposed wire cables connecting the radio, speaker, and battery box made excellent pick-up points for the electrical noise generated by the cars' ignition and generator units. The radio was connected to its tuning control on the steering post by two long flexible shafts, similar to those on speedometers of today's cars, that moved the dial on and off the station with each jolt of a rough road. No real attempt had been made to filter out noise and no amount of work by the installer would quieten them. The only way to enjoy the radio was to stop under the trees, with a beautiful girl, and turn everything but the radio off.

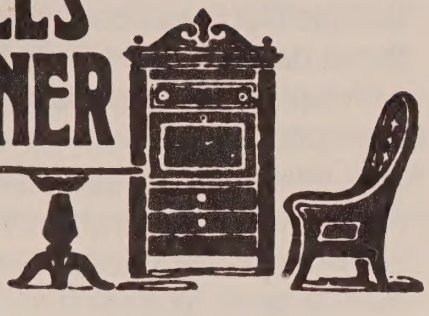
This condition did not last long, in a couple of years several makers, Arvin, Philco, Motorola, and others, had moved all the components into one fairly small box that could be mounted on the fire wall, above the steering post, with almost straight runs of flexible cable to the control head under the wheel. Some makers were installing radios at the factory and those radios were all noise-free. It was not too long until all cars were built with the intention to be ready for radio installation.

The Cigar Box Sets

The introduction of the six-volt tubes for auto sets brought many side effects to radio. They made all lower voltage tubes obsolete. They made it possible to build very small sets by connecting the tubes in series, using a resistor of some value to permit the use of line current to light the tubes. That permitted the elimination of the heavy power transformer. This brought forth many means of reducing the line voltage. It also brought forth a new breed of small sets the public dubbed "Cigar-box sets", not because they were not liked, just the opposite. These were the first throw away sets, most were TRF. All were, as we called them, "Acey-Deucey" sets, with no AC transformers or chokes. I remember showing how one I had for a while would fit into an actual cigar-box with room to let.

Next: The Turn Around the Corner

MEL'S CORNER



MEMORIES!!!!! Back in 1948 -while in New York City--I decided to pay a visit to my old radio sections that I had not seen in many, many years!! Cortland street--Fulton street --the very heart of various radio stores that grew up with radio apparatus from the early 1900's!

How surprising it was to find old familiar names still existing on some of those stores! The old Electro-Importing Company building which started business about 1910, or before, was tops in finding early wireless gear. They manufactured numerous sets and parts in those days adjacent to their retail store, with shelves loaded to the hilt with everything you needed!

The great event of the day was to receive one of their early 1910 catalogues! With the few dollars available in those times, you usually left that store with empty pockets-HI!

But--here I was in 1948, reminiscing about the area with the old E.I. building in shambles, the streets I used to know where crowded store fronts dumped their surplus out on the sidewalks for the bargains!! How well I remembered the big pile of Marconi receivers piled up on one sidewalk outside one of those stores!! Surplus from the shipping companies--. Name your price and haul it away for peanuts.

As I wandered then-it was mostly items from the 1940's--even consoles and fancy cabinets-nothing early left there. How fast the picture changes as the years roll around!

Rounding a large corner store--I froze in amazement!!! There in the window, stacked to the top of the ceiling, was every *Grebe radio* you could imagine!!! All brand-new, most in the original boxes!!

What is this old-outdated equipment doing here? Who in the world would want one of those things these days? But there they stood-sparkling in all their glory--bringing back memories.

How badly I wanted one of those fine receivers in my early days--not having the funds to acquire one then.

As I stood there admiring each and every one, I came across a neatly printed sign saying--"Your choice--$8.50 each"! YIPES!! I just couldn't walk away--but what would I do with it if I hauled one home into crowded quarters? Resist this? I could not! So, into the store and I came out holding a brand new CR-9 model in the original box.

Arriving home (after a few choice words from my dear wife) I pushed things aside--dug up some batteries--a pair of ancient phones and three tubes from the attic--and it fired up to perfection!!

How my life changed then and there!! Suddenly I became thirty years younger!! Once more the radio bug hit me with both feet this time!! Antique radios?? Why naturally--this is the hobby to come!!

A bit of research--and then I found others interested in this hobby. Not many-just a few getting started--. It was then I discovered an old seafaring ship operator who had a Museum in Trenton, New Jersey--Ed Raser! One trip there to see Ed and I was well on my way to join the greatest hobby in my life! Instead of counting the years of my life, I began subtracting them as the years passed!

What started this interest in radio?? Back in 1919, as a mere kid trying to save my pennies to buy a bicycle, I started looking for a job.

After looking around from place to place--I wandered into an old building there in Racine, Wisconsin, where we then lived. The name on the door read- "Klitzen Radio Company". Radio? What's that?? When I opened the door a strange odor prevailed the room--- Bakelite! A kindly gentleman met me with my request for a job. After telling him my accomplishments as a Boy Scout, we proceeded further with what I could do. The result was I was handy at cleaning up and sweeping the floors on Saturdays--at the marvelous price of a quarter per week!! Clearing out the trash into barrels was to become my greatest bonanza!! Instead of putting it in barrels, the green wire bits-sawed off panels-and junk--all arrived at my home!!

One employee there one day gave me a chunk of galena and told me how to make a crystal set. Tying together the bits and pieces of my wire with a couple of scrap bakelite strips as insulators, I came up with an antenna. Forget the bicycle then! My pennies saved went to a pair of Murdock phones--Five bucks--plus a discount!

The days wore on as I hooked up a set and prevailed on our neighbors to let me extend my aerial bit by bit. With the phones clamped on my ears--and fiddling with that cat's whisker-----in came that glorius sound of STATIC!!! Set was working! One night later, the thrill of all times came-a near-by ham spark transmitter started blasting away with a rotary spark gap in code!!! As he signed off, you could hear those dying notes as the gap motor started slowing down! A sound never to be forgotten.

That did it!!! It was not long after that I found an old Ford car spark coil that had been tossed in the trash. Some more tinkering and by-golley it came back to life! It was common practice in those days to wad-up the coil vibrator with a piece of cardboard to achieve a high-pitched tone.

Very little time elapsed before I was on the air with my trusty Ford coil joining some local unlicensed "boot-leggers". All this came to an end in 1919, when we were told to -"Knock it Off"!

Very few of the old Klitzen apparatus exists today among our collectors. Especially their quality items of 1919. Later on, they made some items for Sears & Roebuck, notably their rotary spark gaps and several other items.

As the radio industry moved along and competition became greater, and with the advent of the great depression, this quality company just faded away!!

MEMORIES ---You bet!!! Gone but not forgotten---

Cheerio!! Mel

Mel and your Editor
in the Good Old Day's at Lauren Peckhams

THE REFERENCE LIBRARY

We are going to initiate a new service for ARCA members.

Often a person has a set that they would like to repair, restore, or just learn more about it. Riders or other general reference books may provide a schematic, but often little else. Many sets are not included in any such books because they were sold as kits or were fabricated from magazine articles or books. These are often the sets that are of most interest to beginning collectors because they tend to be cheaper than factory sets.

We will start a list of references to magazine articles for sets that are of interest to members. The listing in each issue will take two forms, a list of sets and references, and a list of sets that readers have inquired about for which we solicit response from readers who know of a publication reference. People who furnish references will be publicly recognized for their help. The person asking for help will be notified by mail as soon as an answer is received. Publication of the answers will provide information to others. Over a period of time a valuable reference file can be built up. If a person knows of a reference, the next question is how to get a copy. Therefore if a person responds to a published request it would help if they would indicate whether they have the copy and would be willing to photocopy it. If so, this information would be given privately to the requester, but not published.

To get things started, here is this issue's list.:

Silver Marshall Screen Grid Six
Radio Call Book Magazine
Fall Edition *Sept 1928*

DeForest F-5
Radio News *Nov. 1925*

FADA Model 7
Radio Call Book Magazine
Fall Edition *Sept 1929*

National FB-7
CQ July 1973

Magneformer 9-8
Radio World *Dec 10, 1927*

Pilot Super Wasp
RadioCraft *July 1929*

Wanted

National SW-3 (particularly coil winding data)

Popular Mechanics "Superhetrodyne" (appears to be mid to late 20's)

Neutrowound 1928 Model "Super Power"

Paragon Type Two

Ware Type T

World War 1 BC-9 Transmitter/receiver

Jim Troe has agreed to be the editor of this series, so please send your reference information or questions to him at 111 Skyline Drive, Morristown, New Jersey, 07960.

If there are requests for help we will know that there is a need for a service like this. Only if there are answers can the service be a success. We will continue the service if the members show they want it, and support it with responses.

BOOK REVIEW

QTC (I Have A Message For You)
A SEAGOING RADIO OFFICER'S SCRAPBOOK
by "Sparks" (Ray Redwood) 376 pp.

The Sequoia Press
2502 Cockburn Drive
Austin, Texas 78745

Let there be no misunderstanding. This may not be a book for the ordinary, run-of-the-mill radio collector/trader of broadcast band radio re-

ceivers. However, as the book jacket very correctly puts it, this is "a truly interesting and different book (which) sketches out the history of radio on ships and focuses on the inhabitant of the radio shack". Readers "will find this book an interesting grab bag of autobiographical anecdotes, historical background, SOS rescues, travel tales and mysteries of the sea - all of which are truly different". For the serious radio collector/historian, this new book will further his understanding of the role of wireless at sea in those earlier years of radio communication.

The author, Ray Redwood, though now a U.S. citizen residing in Texas, was born in England and served as a wireless operator in the Royal Air Force during World War II. He has been a ship's radio operator for most of his working life. He is a Veteran Member (No. 4072-V) of the Society of Wireless Pioneers, and is a licensed amateur radio operator (KA5HCX).

Redwood begins his book with a really interesting 50-page well-told review of the early work and struggles of Marconi. Included also are references to the discoveries of Hertz, Edison, Fleming, Tesla and DeForest. His own life, as a ship's radio officer - a "Sparks" - is interestingly told. You'll enjoy his account of the rescue at sea of a circus ship, loaded with animals (including elephants, no less) and assorted Spanish-speaking circus performers and personnel. That ship was on fire, without power, and listing over 12 degrees to starboard. With the aid of fire fighting equipment and crew members from Redwood's vessel the fire was extinguished. The disabled freighter was successfully towed to the nearest port, Buenaventura, on Colombia's Pacific coast.

In addition to the accounts of Sparks' own experiences, you'll find a retelling of other exciting tales, such as that of one of history's worst maritime disasters - the 1934 burning at sea of the Morro Castle, and the Titanic's encounter with the iceberg in the North Atlantic in 1912.

Finally, you'll be interested in Redwood's account of how advances in communications technology may result in the obsolescence of his trade - that of the old-time ship's radio officer and his Morse code system of communication. For now the ship's Skipper can dial a number on his own phone and talk, via satellite, to his agent 3000 miles away. But Sparks poses a serious question. Will there not always be as need, in an emergency when all normal ship's power fails, to have a backup, battery powered CW transmitter for that life-saving, all important, last-chance SOS message? Even today, CW signaling will go farther with a few watts than anything else science has to offer.

This book is available from Sequoia Press. Hardcover, $15. Paperback, $8.95. In either case, add $2.00 for postage and handling.

Book Review by
Bill Denk, W3IGU

The first broadcast receiver to have AVC (automatic volume control) of any kind (used a triode) was the RCA Radiola 64 in 1928. The frist radio to have diode AVC was the Philco model 95 in 1929. The model 95 was designed by H. A. Wheeler, inventor of diode AVC, who worked at the Hazeltine Corporation.

OUR BRITISH COUSINS

By Alan Douglas

These two crystal sets may look like the Aeriola Junior, but in fact they are "furrin." One was made by British Western Electric and the other by Metropolitan-Vickers. Both companies were counterparts of American manufacturers: one Western Electric and the other Westinghouse. So in the rush to market wireless sets in 1922, before either company had time to develop its own, it was natural to borrow some proven designs from across the pond. Both of these came out in late 1922 and were sold for several years. There are many differences between the two (and between each of them and the original Aeriola) but the parentage is obvious. Late models from both makers are more typically British style.

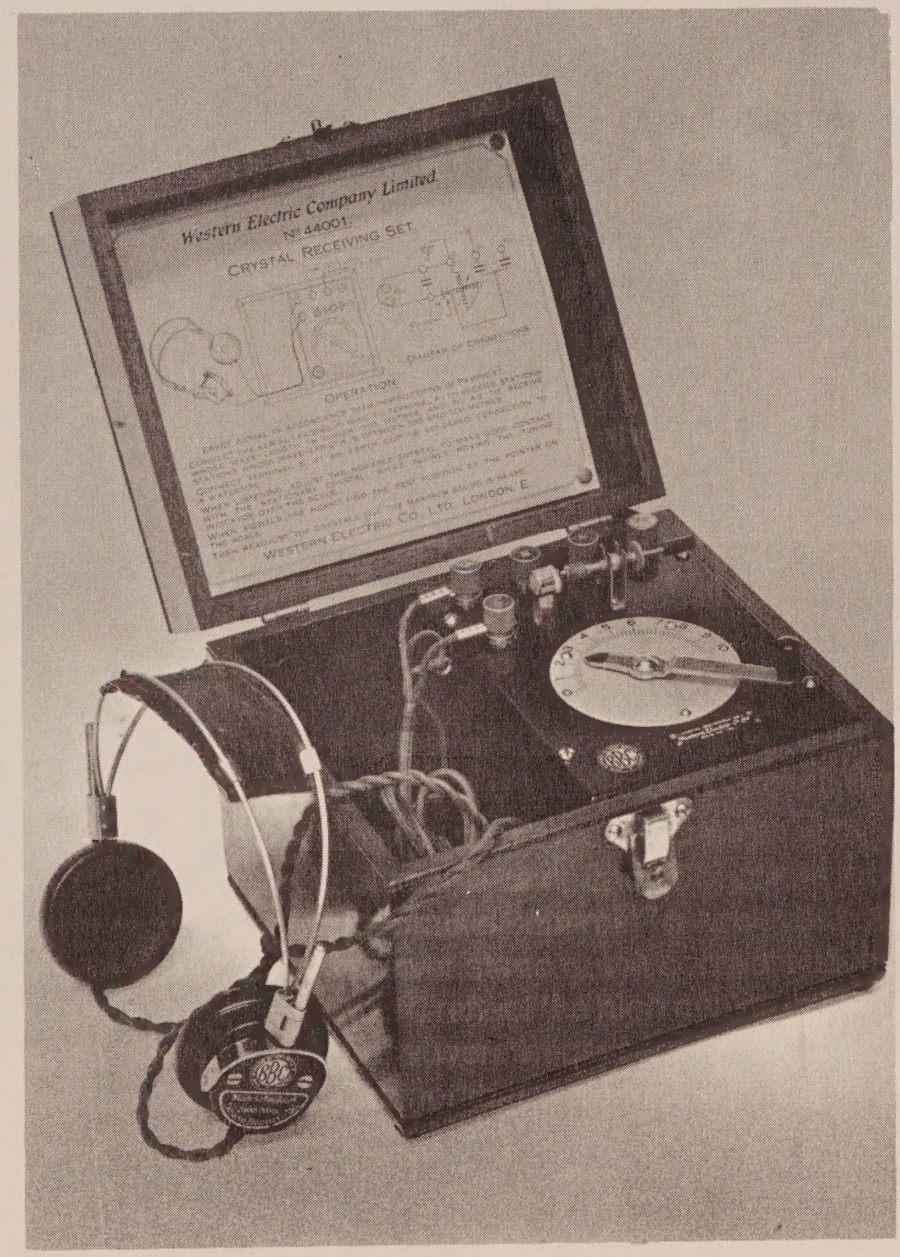


Photo by Alan Douglas

Our British Cousins
Photo by Alan Douglas

THE REGENCY PERSONAL PORTABLES

by Serge Krauss and Ross Smith

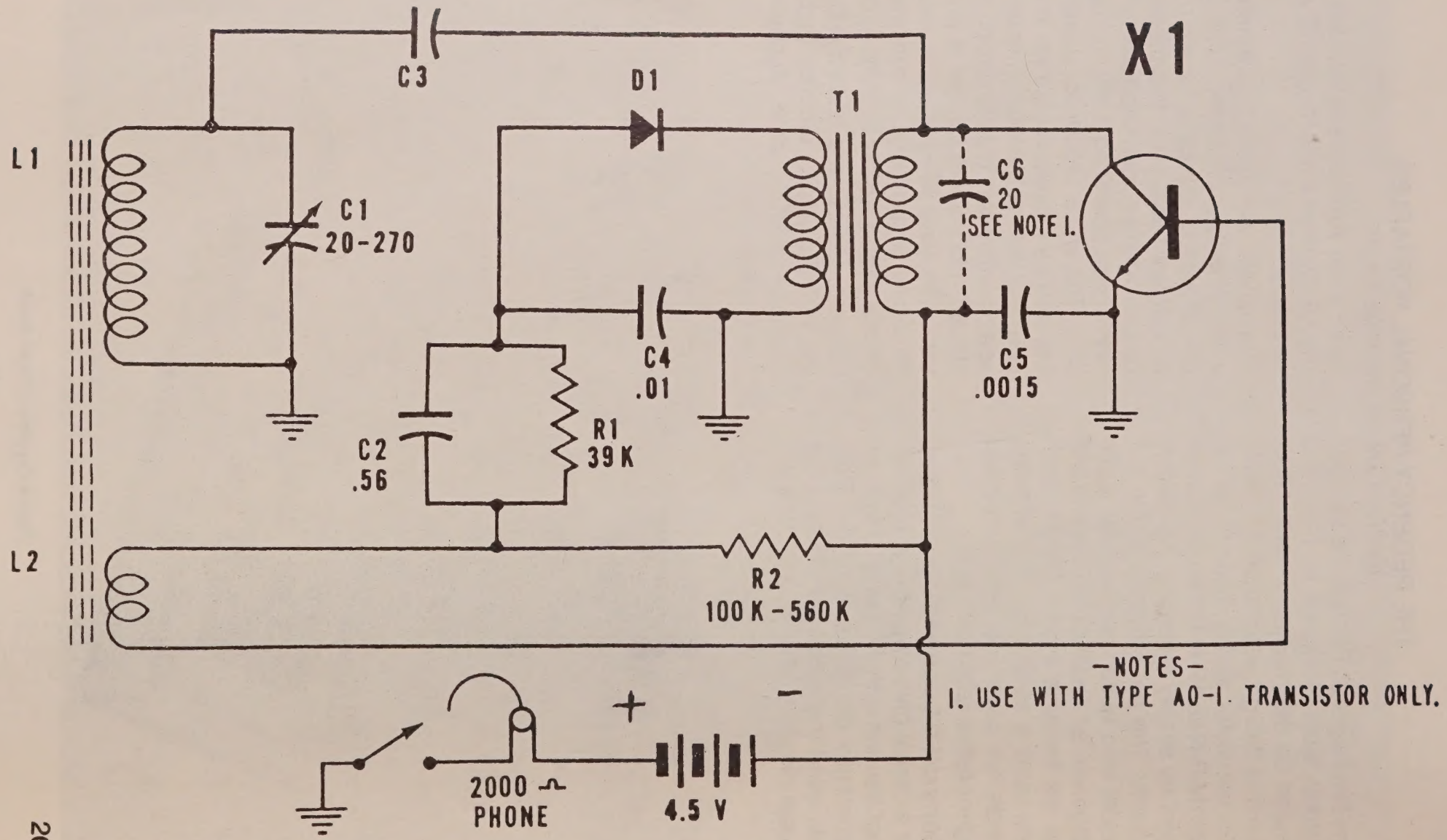
The first Regency Portable Headphone models were designed in 1957 and placed on the market in early 1958. The first design was model X-1 using one transistor and a diode detector. Both N-P-N and P-N-P transistors were used by simply reversing the battery polarity. The performance of the X-1 model was quite marginal. An audio stage was added to boost volume and the set became model XR-2A. Both sets used a small iron core antenna inside the case and both employed regenerative reflex circuitry.

The model X-1 was said to be designed for a cereal give-away prize. Howver, negotiations with the cereal company apparently did not materialize. Both sets used the same red plastic case measuring 3" by 2⅛" by 1⅛". The X-1 used three AAA cells (4½ volts) and the XR-2A used two AAA cells (3 volts) for power.

The single ear-piece headphone is wired directly to the board without the use of a plug and jack. Tuning of the broadcast band was accomplished by turning a one-inch knob on the front of the case operating a trimmer capacitor. The entire broadcast band was covered by this small trimmer. A simple metal lever at the top center served as a power switch. The instruction book states: "No volume control is necessary with your XR-2A. If the volume becomes uncomfortably loud, merely detune the set slightly from the station."

Regency radios were made by I.D.E.A. Inc. of Indianapolis, Indiana. Pictures courtesy of CTS-Turner Museum by Joe Carlton.

Picture Courtesy of Ross Smith


X1
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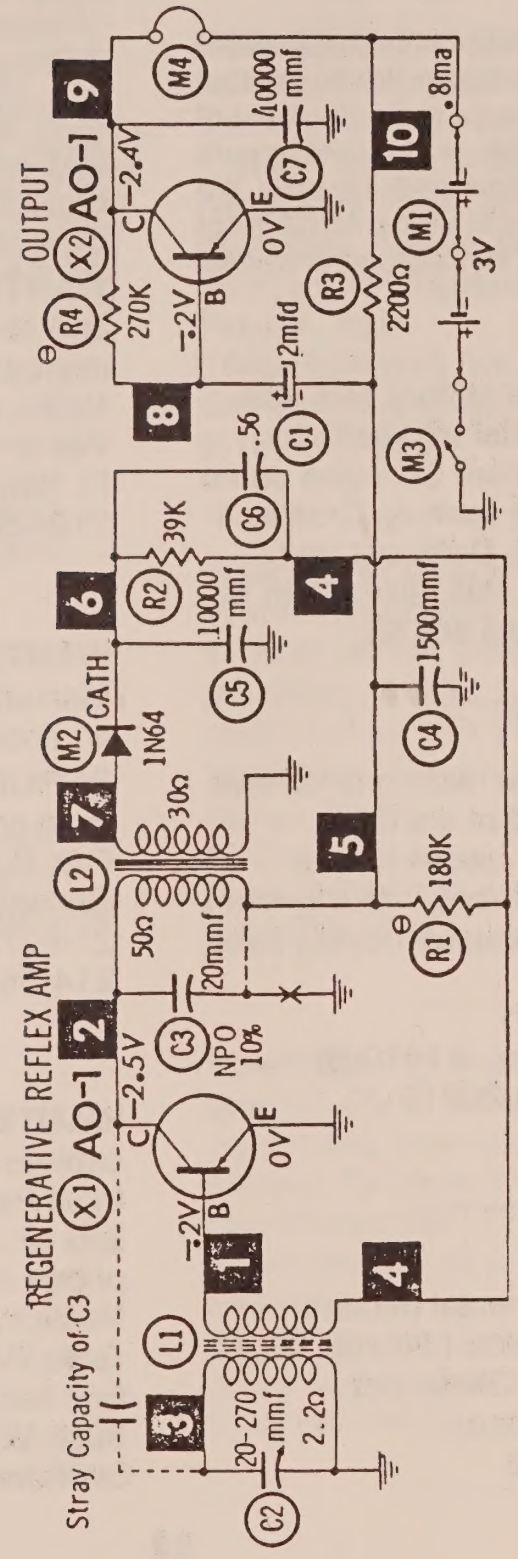
-NOTES-
1. USE WITH TYPE A0-1 TRANSISTOR ONLY.

REGENCY MODEL XR-2A



Ye Old SWAP SHOP

All ads and Swap Shop items are printed in the Gazette free of charge. We do ask that you write your ad on a separate sheet of paper, type if possible, or print, and be sure to include your name and address. We reserve the right to edit all ads. ARCA is not responsible for any transactions, of course.

WANTED: Crude battery sets with Ace Products metal tag made by Precision Equipment Co. Have some nice sets to trade such as Crosley 4-29P, Federal 102, DeForest Unit Panel, etc. Craig Ball, 204 N 5th St., Marshalltown, Iowa 50158

WANTED: Radios with oriental-style cabinets, radios that are also genuine furniture pieces (china hutches, refrigerators, dining-room tables, etc.), and unusual novelty (tube type) radios.
Gerald Schneider,
8750 Georgia Ave., #1410-B,
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-565-2840

WANTED: Continental piano or Colonial globe radios. Motorola 68L11 AC/DC set. John Okolowicz
624 Cedar Hill Road,
Ambler, PA 19002
215-542-1597

FOR TRADE: AK green type TA detector 2 stage amp, AK brown variable capacitor, AK mounted variometer, AK coupled circuit tuner, McElroy bug (Deluxe Model MacKey) and Bunnell W.U. Tel co. key. Need 1920 and earlier QSTs. Bill Hurni W3HWT 329, Evergreen Drive
North Wales, PA 19454

SL

FOR SALE: Rare Nazi transmitting and receiving tube collection. Scott projection television in pieces, complete and restorable. SASE for list.

WANTED: Unusual vacuum tubes and semiconductors also buying old microscopes and parts, mounted slides, etc.
Warren Johnson, 2321 Hazelwood
Ft. Wayne, IN 46805
219-482-1105

WANTED: RCA Receiving Tube Manual or any other brand, advise on price.

REPAIR: Antique Radio Repair, for most any model. Fred Cranshaw,
P.O. Box 461852,
Garland, TX 75046-1852
214-272-1120 W
214-557-5145 H

WANTED: Information leading to the capture of any Western Coil and Electrical Radio Co. WC or "Radiodyne": info or ads describing early radio-phono combinations (pre-1926), Neutrowound parts set, 1946 Spartan Table TV.
Eric Sanders
3295 W. 246th St.
Sheridan, IN 46069

WANTED: Riders 2, 11-20. Zenith 10H571 chassis. Scott Philharmonic.
WANTED: Pepsi cooler radio (blue plastic).
Gary Glazier, 3031 El Caminito
La Crescenta, CA 91214
818-248-1693

WANTED: Chassis, foil escutcheons, knobs for GE repwood table model L-50 or same chassis from any RCA. Also need Philco 70 escutcheon and rosette knobs - 2 medium, 1 large. Also - set of 4 "floral" knobs found on many RCA and GE cathedrals (e.g. GE K-50, RCA 110) Ken de Lackner
16-70 Bell Blvd.
Bayside, NY 11360
(718) 423-5159

WANTED: Diamond shaped loop antenna, folding or not. Any good brand with or without mount.
Ross Smith
1133 Strong Ave.
Elkhart, IN 46514

WANTED: Battery radios, crystal sets, headphones, loudspeakers, tubes, radio magazines and catalogues made before 1926.
Robert Stapleford
1800 Randolph
Topeka, Kansas 66604
(913) 234-4628

WANTED: Dick Tracy wrist radio and watches, and other Dick Tracy memorabilia; Crosley transistor book radios in series JM-8 (prefer new in box); Guild; "Tea Kettle" radio; and radios/televisions with oriental-style cabinets in excellent original condition.
Gerald Schneider
8750 Georgia Ave. #1410 B
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 565-2840

WANTED: Two Dubilier Duration RF transformers, 220 to 550 meters. Need 205D (Cor F) and 216A Western Electric tubes. Also 14-A Western Electric amp.
Tad Drogoski
501 Coal Valley Road
Jefferson Borough, PA 15025

FOR SALE: Two McCullough 401 tubes with top caps plus good filaments $30.00; batch of twelve 73's - 1935-1938; F.C. Jones ant. handbook, 1937, Send SASE:
WANTED: "Radio Retailing" of Mid 1930's and Brightson Blues.
Floyd A. Paul
1545 Raymond Ave.
Glendale, CA 91201
(818) 242-8961

FOR SALE: RBG (RCVR) (1940 version of Hammarlund (HQ-120) $75.00; Hickok 288X signal generator, 40.00; Layfayette HE6 6 meter AM rig with VFO -$65.00
WANTED: Old amateur tube xmtrs.
Parker, W1YG
87 Cove Road
Lyme, CT 06371
(203) 434-7783

WANTED: Thomas E. Clark's biography, Clark Wireless and TECLA equipment, manuals, brochures, articles. Peerless Wireless of Detroit, any information? Photos, copies OK. Send details and prices to:
Oran Sauder
316 Wellington Drive
South Lyon, MI 48178
(313) 437-4413

SALE: Rare shipboard tube transmitter - *compact* unit! Condition new - needs tubes - price very reasonable - further details contact:
Guy Martin
P.O. Box A
Azusa, CA 91702

WANTED: Riders Vol. 2 Radio Manual. Also Sony 5 transistor radio model TR510 circa 1961.
Jim Corio
P.O. Box 233
Blawenburg, NJ 08504

WANTED: Scott SLR-F, RMCA AR-8506B, or Hallicrafters S-22R Marine band receivers. OK if not playing, if mechanically in good condx.
Joe Devonchik
5445 Grove Ave.
Jacksonville, FL 32211
(904) 725-2331

WANTED: IF Transformers, about year 1925, All-American Series R-130 Remler 600s, Silver Marshall, Please quote price and condition.
Joe Horvath W6GPB
522 Third St.
San Rafael, CA 94901

WANTED: Howard communication receivers models: 430,435,436,-437,and Howard home sets models: 240,275,368,780,868 RCA models: 9T, 10T, 28T, 99T, 810T, T10-1, Westinghouse models: WR-214, WR-228 all in very good to excellent condition.
Doug Burskey
732 Pulver-List Rd.
Mansfield, OH 44905
(419) 522-5669

WANTED: New collector wants comprehensive, quality collection. Heavy AK preferred. Any size. Cash. Have the bug bad!
Ed Bell
5311 Woodsdale Road
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 851-1517

WANTED: QST-S for 1916 and 1917 R.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: QST-S June 1918, Sept. 1920, Dec. 1920, March 1921. Arrl Handbooks-1927 and 1932. CQ-S 1945, June-Nov., 1947-Jan. Feb.
R. Arrowsmith, W4JNN
3505 Woodburn Rd.
Annandale, VA 22003
(703) 560-7161

WANTED: Photos of front panel, inside and schematic for Tuska 225. Will pay for all.
Dick Mackiewicz
1549 N. River Road
Coventry, CT 06238
(203) 742-8552

WANTED: Victor 9-56 (1929) or RCA Victor RAE79 (1931-32). I will pay a $100 finders fee to the first person that assists me in locating (and securing) either of these sets.

WANTED: Symphony radio (not chrome plated), circa 1929-1930, manufactured by the Scott Transformer Co.
Jim Clark
"The EH Scott Collector"
1292 Starboard
Okemos, MI 48864
(517) 349-2249

COLLECTOR'S BOOKS

Antique Radio Restoration & Price Guide by David & Betty Johnson	$12.95
Guide To Old Radios, 225 pgs., by David & Betty Johnson	NEW 15.95
Seventy Years of Radio Tubes & Valves By John W. Stockes (SC)	19.95
Radio Enters The Home, 128 pgs. 8½ X 11	12.50
Radio Equipment & Supplies - 168 page reprint	12.50
1927 Radio Encyclopedia - Gernsback, 179 pgs.	11.95
Crosley Radio Catalog, circa 1923, 32 pages	4.50
Westinghouse Apparatus, circa 1920's, 8½ X 11	4.00
Short Wave Radio Manual, Official 1934, 260 pages	14.95
How To Repair Old-Time Radios	9.95
Vintage Radio Handbook, 263 pages, 1000 illus.	11.95
Flick Of The Switch 1930-1950, 312 pgs., 1000 illus.	11.95
Most Often Needed Diagrams 1926-1938, 600 models	11.95
1921-1932 Collector's Guide, 264 pg., 9,000 models	11.95
Atwater Kent Radio Parts Book, 24 pages, Model 9 plus 50 speakers	4.95
ARVIN. . .The First Sixty Years, 263 pgs.	NEW 7.95
Radio Collector's Directory & Price Guide, 321 Pages	15.95
Wireless & Electrical Encyclopedia, The Electro Importing Co.	4.95
Early Wireless by Anthony Constable, HB	15.95
Instructions for Operating Grebe Radios, 64 pages pocket size	4.95
Radiola Super - Hetrodyne 2nd Harmonic	4.95
Atwater Kent Instruction Book Vol. II, an exact color duplication of the original	8.95
Grebe Syncrophase Instruction Manual, 70 pages, an excellent reproduction	10.95
Official Radio Service Manual, 1930 Gernsback, 8½ X 11, 356 pages	19.95
The Story of Nipper and His Master's Voice, 64 pages, illustrated	6.50
The Cat's Whisker, 50 Years of Wireless Design, HB (rediscovered copies)	14.95
Radio Station Treasury 1900-1946 — 8½X11 176 pgs.	12.95
The Continuous Wave-Technology and American Radio, 1900-1932, by Hugh G. J. Aiken, 588 pgs.	20.95
Syntony & Spark, by Hugh G. J. Aiken, 368 pgs.	14.95
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Revised 8/1/89